

## SOB

To SOAK. *v. a.*

1. To macerate in any moisture; to steep; to keep wet till moisture is imbibed; to drench.

Lie drown'd and *soak'd* in mercenary blood;  
So do our vulgar drench their peasant limbs  
In blood of princes. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

Thou whole life's a dream of lazy pleasure:  
There deep Galeus *soaks* the yellow sands. *Dryden.*

'Tis all thy bus'ness, bus'ness how to thum  
To bask thy naked body in the sun;  
Suppling thy stiffen'd joints with fragrant oil;  
Then in thy spacious garden walk a while,  
To suck the moisture up and *soak* it in. *Dryden.*

Wormwood, put into the brine you *soak* your corn in, prevents the birds eating it. *Mortimer.*

2. To drain; to exhaust. This seems to be a cant term.

Plants that draw much nourishment from the earth, and *soak* and exhaust it, hurt all things that grow by them. *Bacon.*

A greater *soaker* than a fever; for though he had such means to accumulate, yet his force, and his garriſons, and his feattings, wherein he was only sumptuous, could not but *soak* his exchequer. *Watson.*

SOAP. *n. f.* [*sapo*, Saxon; *sapo*, Latin.] A substance used in washing, made of a lixivium of vegetable alkaline ashes and any unctuous substance.

Soap is a mixture of a fixed alkaline salt and oil; its virtues are cleansing, penetrating, attenuating, and resolving; and any mixture of any oily substance with salt may be called a *soap*. *Arbuthnot on Aliments.*

He is like a refiner's fire, and like fullers *soap*. *Malachi.*

A bubble blown with water, first made tenacious by dissolving a little *soap* in it, after a while will appear tinged with a great variety of colours. *Newton's Opticks.*

Soap-earth is found in great quantity on the land near the banks of the river Hermus, seven miles from Smyrna. *Woodw.*

Soap-ashes are much amended, after the *soap*-boilers have done with them, for cold or four lands. *Mortimer.*

As rain-water diminishes their salt, so the moistening of them with chamber-lee or *soap*-suds adds thereto. *Mortimer.*

SOAP-BOILER. *n. f.* [*soap* and *boil*.] One whose trade is to make *soap*.

A *soap*-boiler condescends with me on the duties on cattle-*soap*. *Addison's Spectator.*

SOAPWORT. *n. f.* Is a species of campion. *Miller.*

To SOAR. *v. n.* [*forare*, Italian.]

1. To fly aloft; to tower; to mount; properly to fly without any visible action of the wings.

Feather'd foon and fledg'd,  
They summ'd their pens, and *soaring* th' air sublime,  
Which clang despis'd the ground. *Milton.*

2. To mount intellectually; to tower with the mind.

'Tis but a base, ignoble mind  
That mounts no higher than a bird can *soar*. *Shakespeare.*

How high a pitch his resolution *soars*. *Shakespeare.*

Valour *soars* above  
What the world calls misfortune and afflictions. *Addison.*

3. To rise high.

Who aspires must down as low  
As high he *soar'd*. *Milton.*

Flames rise and sink by fits; at last they *soar*  
In one bright blaze, and then descend no more.  
When fwallows fleet *soar* high, and sport in air,  
He told us that the welkin would be clear. *Gay.*

SOAR. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Towering flight.

Within *soar*  
Of towering eagles, to all the fowls he seems  
A phoenix. *Milton.*

To SOB. *v. n.* [*groob*, Saxon, complaining, Saxon. Perhaps it is a mere *onomatopoeia* copied from the sound.] To heave audibly with convulsive sorrow; to sigh with convulsion.

When thy warlike father, like a child,  
As if her life and death lay on his saying,  
Some tears she shed, with sighs and *sobings* mixt,  
As if her hopes were dead through his delaying. *Fairfax.*

She sigh'd, the *sob'd*, and furious with despair,  
She rent her garments, and the tore her hair. *Dryden.*

When children have not the power to obtain their desire, they will, by their clamour and *sobbing*, maintain their title to it. *Locke on Education.*

He *sobbing* fees  
The glades, null-opening to the golden day. *Thomson.*

Sob. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A convulsive sigh; a convulsive act of respiration obstructed by sorrow.

Break heart, or choke with *sobs* his hated breath;  
Do thy own work, admit no foreign death. *Dryden.*

There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,  
The short thick *sob*, loud scream, and shriller quall. *Swift.*

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A wondrous bag with both her hands she binds;  
There she collects the force of female lungs,  
Sighs, *sobs*, and passions, and the war of tongues. *Pope.*

To SOB. *v. a.* To soak. A cant word.

The tree being *sobbed* and wet, swells. *Mortimer.*

SOBER. *adj.* [*sebrus*, Latin; *sober*, French.]

1. Temperate, particularly in liquors; not drunken.

Live a *sober*, righteous, and godly life. *Common Prayer.*

The vines give wine to the drunkard as well as to the *sober* man. *Taylor's Worth Communicant.*

No *sober* temperate person, whatsoever other sins he may be guilty of, can look with complacency upon the drunkenness and foolishness of his neighbour. *South's Sermon.*

2. Not overpowered by drink.

A law there is among the Grecians, whereof Pittacus is author; that he which being overcome with drink did then strike any man, should suffer punishment double, as much as if he had done the same being *sober*. *Hobbes.*

3. Not mad; right in the understanding.

Another, who had a great genius for tragedy, following the fury of his natural temper, made every man and woman in his plays stark raving mad: there was not a *sober* person to be had; all was tempestuous and blustering. *Dryden.*

No *sober* man would put himself into danger, for the applause of escaping without breaking his neck. *Dryden.*

4. Regular; calm; free from inordinate passion.

This same young *sober*-blooded boy a man cannot make him laugh.

Cicero travelled all over Peru, and is a grave and *sober* writer. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

Young men likewise exhort to be *sober* minded. *Ysa. ii. 6.*

The governor of Scotland being of great courage, and *sober* judgment, amply performed his duty both before the battle and in the field. *Heyward.*

These confusions disposed men of any *sober* understanding to with for peace. *Clarendon.*

Among them some *sober* men confessed, that as his majesty's affairs then stood, he could not grant it. *Clarendon.*

To these, that *sober* race of men, whose lives Religious, titled them the sons of God,  
Shall yield up all their virtue, all their fame  
Ignobly to the trains and to the smiles  
Of these fair atheists. *Milton.*

5. Serious; solemn; grave.

Petruchio shall  
Offer me, disguised in *sober* robes,  
To old Baptista as a schoolmaster. *Shakespeare.*

Come, civil night,  
Thou *sober*-suited matron, all in black. *Shakespeare.*

Twilight grey  
Had in her *sober* liv'ry all things clad. *Milton.*

What parts gay France from *sober* Spain,  
A little rising rocky chain:  
Of men born south or north th' hill,  
Those seldom move; these ne'er stand still. *Prior.*

Swift and he despis'd the force of fate,  
The *sober* follies of the wife and great. *Pope.*

See her *sober* over a famper, or gay over a jointed baby. *Pope.*

To SOBER. *v. a.* [from the adjective.] To make *sober*.

A little learning is a dang'rous thing;  
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;  
There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,  
And drinking largely *sobers* us again. *Pope.*

SOBERLY. *adv.* [from *sober*.]

1. Without intemperance.

2. Without madness.

3. Temperately; moderately.

Let any prince think *soberly* of his forces, except his militia of natives be valiant soldiers. *Bacon.*

4. Coolly; calmly.

Whenever children are chastised, let it be done without passion, and *soberly* laying on the blows slowly. *Locke.*

SOBERNESS. *n. f.* [from *sober*.]

1. Temperance in drink.

Keep my body in temperance, *soberness*, and chastity. *Common Prayer.*

2. Calmness; freedom from enthusiasm; coolness.

A person noted for his *soberness* and skill in spagyric preparations, made Helmont's experiment succeed very well. *Hog.*

The *soberness* of Virgil might have thrown him the difference. *Dryden's Duffryn.*

SOBERETY. *n. f.* [from *sobrietas*, French; *sobrietas*, Latin.]

1. Temperance in drink; sobriety.

Drunkness is more uncharitable to the soul, and in scripture is more declaimed against than gluttony; and *sobriety* hath obtained to signify temperance in drinking. *Taylor.*

2. Prefent freedom from the power of strong liquor.

3. General temperance.

In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no need that the book should mention either the learning of a fit, or the unfitness of an ignorant minister, more than that he

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which describeth the manner how to pitch a field, should speak of moderation and *sobriety* in diet. *Hobbes.*

Freedom from inordinate passion.

The libertine could not prevail on men of virtue and *sobriety* to give up their religion. *Riggs.*

5. Calmness; coolness.

We will enquire with all *sobriety* and severity, whether there be in the footsteps of nature, any such transmission of immaterial virtues and what the force of imagination is. *Bacon's Natural History.*

*Sobriety* in our riper years is the effect of a well concocted warmth; but where the principles are only phlegm, what can be expected but an insipid manhood, and stupid old infancy? *Dryden.*

If sometimes Ovid appears too gay, there is a secret gracefulness of youth which accompanies his writings, though the staydness and *sobriety* of age be wanting. *Dryden.*

6. Seriousness; gravity.

Mirth makes them not mad;

Not *sobriety* sad. *Denham.*

SOCCAGE. *n. f.* [*soc*, French, a ploughshare; *socagium*, barbarous Latin.] In law, is a tenure of lands for certain inferior or husbandly services to be performed to the lord of the fee.

All services due for land being knight's service, or *soccage*; to that whatever is not knight's service, is *soccage*. This *soccage* is of three kinds; a *soccage* of free tenure, where a man holdeth by free service of twelve pence a-year for all manner of services. *Soccage* of ancient tenure is of land of ancient demesne, where no writ original shall be filed, but the writ *secundum consuetudinem manerii*. *Soccage* of base tenure is where those that hold it may have none other writ but the *monstraverunt*; and such folkmen hold not by certain service. *Cowel.*

The lands are not holden at all of her majesty, or not holden in chief, but by a mean tenure in *soccage*, or by knight's service. *Bacon.*

SOCIABLE. *adj.* [*sociabilis*, French; *sociabilis*, Latin.]

1. Fit to be conversed.

Another law toucheth them as they are *sociable* parts united into one body; a law which bindeth them each to serve unto other's good, and all to prefer the good of the whole before whatsoever their own particular. *Hobbes.*

2. Ready to unite in a general interest.

To make man mild, and *sociable* to man;

To cultivate the wild licentious savage  
With wisdom, discipline. *Addison's Cat.*

3. Friendly; familiar; conversible.

Them thus employ'd, behold  
With pity heav'n's high King, and to him call'd  
Raphael, the *sociable* spirit, that deign'd  
To travel with Tobias. *Milton.*

4. Inclined to company.

In children much solitude and silence I like not, nor any thing born before his time, as this must needs be in that *sociable* and exposed age. *Wotton.*

SOCIABLENESS. [from *sociable*.]

1. Inclination to company and converse.

Such as would call her friendship love, and feign  
To *sociableness* a name profane. *Donne.*

The two main properties of man are contemplation and *sociableness*, or love of converse. *More.*

2. Freedom of conversation; good fellowship.

He always used courteously and modestly, disliked of none; sometimes *sociableness* and fellowship well lik'd by many. *Haywood.*

SOCIABLY. *adv.* [from *sociable*.] Conversibly; as a companion.

Yet not terrible,  
That I should fear; nor *socially* mild,  
As Raphael, that I should much confide;  
But solemn and sublime. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SOCIAL. *adj.* [*socialis*, Latin.]

1. Relating to a general or public interest; relating to society.

To love our neighbour as ourselves is such a fundamental truth for regulating human society, that by that alone one might determine all the cases in *social* morality. *Locke.*

2. Easy to mix in friendly gaiety; companionable.

Withers adieu! yet not with thee remove  
Thy martial spirit or thy *social* love. *Pope.*

3. Confining to union or converse with another.

Thou in thy secrecy although alone,  
Best with thy self accompany'd, seek't not  
Social communication. *Milton.*

SOCIALLY. [from *social*.] The quality of being social.

SOCIETY. *n. f.* [*societas*, French; *societas*, Latin.]

1. Union of many in one general interest.

2. Numbers united in one interest; community.

As the practice of piety and virtue is agreeable to our reason, so is it for the interest of private persons and public *societies*. *Tillotson.*

3. Company; converse.

To make *society*  
The sweetest welcome, we will keep ourself  
Till supper-time alone. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

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Whilst I was big in clamour, came there a man,  
Who having seen me in my woful state,  
Shunn'd my abhor'd *society*. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

Solitude sometimes is best *society*.

And short retirement urges sweet return. *Milton.*

4. Partnership; union on equal terms.

Among unequals what *society* can fort?

Heav'n's greatness no *society* can bear;  
Servants he made, and those thou want'st not here. *Dryden.*

SOCK. *n. f.* [*soccus*, Latin; *sock*, Saxon; *socke*, Dutch.]

1. Something put between the foot and shoe.

Ere I lead this life long, I'll sow nether *sock*, and mend them, and foot them too. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

A physician, that would be mystical, preferbeth for the rheum to walk continually upon a camomile alley; meaning he should put camomile within his *socks*. *Bacon.*

2. The shoe of the ancient comick actors, taken in poems for comedy, and opposed to bulkin or tragedy.

Then to the well trod stage anon,  
If Johnson's learned *sock* be on,  
Or sweetest Shakespeare, fancy's child,  
Warble his native wood-notes wild. *Milton.*

Great Fletcher never treads in buskins here,  
Nor greater Johnson dares in *socks* appear;  
But gentle Sinkin just reception finds  
Amidst the monument of vanish'd minds. *Dryden.*

On two figures of actors in the villa Mathei at Rome, we see the fashion of the old *sock* and larva. *Addison.*

SOCKET. *n. f.* [*souchette*, French.]

1. Any hollow pipe; generally the hollow of a candlestick.

Two goodly beacons set in watches stead,  
Therein gave light, and flam'd continually;  
For they of living fire most subtilly  
Were made, and set in silver *sockets* bright. *Fairy Queen.*

She at your flames would soon take fire,  
And like a candle in the *socket*  
Dissolve. *Hudibras.*

The mighty virgin fees  
When sparkling lamps their spitt'ring light advance,  
And in the *sockets* oily bubbles dance. *Dryden.*

The stars amaz'd ran backward from the fight,  
And, thrunk within their *sockets*, lost their light. *Dryden.*

I two dire comets  
In their own plague, and fire have breath'd their last,  
Or dimly in their sinking *sockets* frown. *Dryden.*

To nurse up the vital flame as long as the matter will last, is not always good husbandry; it is much better to cover it with an extinguisher of honour, than let it consume till it burns blue, and lies agonizing within the *socket*, and at length goes out in no perfume. *Collier.*

2. The receptacle of the eye.

His eye-balls in their hollow *sockets* sink;  
Berest of sleep he loths his meat and drink;  
He withers at his heart, and looks as wan  
As the pale spectre of a murder'd man. *Dryden.*

3. Any hollow that receives something inserted.

The *sockets* and supporters of flowers are figured; as in the five brethren of the rose, and *sockets* of gillyflowers. *Bacon.*

Gomphosis is the connection of a tooth to its *socket*. *Wise.*

As the weight leans wholly upon the axis, the grating and rubbing of these axes against the *sockets* wherein they are placed, will cause some inaptitude and reluctancy to that rotation of the cylinder which would otherwise ensue. *Wilkins.*

On either side the head produce an ear,  
And sink a *socket* for the shining share. *Dryden.*

SOCKETHISEL. *n. f.*

Carpenters, for their rougher work, use a stronger sort of chisels, and distinguish them by the name of *socket-hisels*; their

thunk made with a hollow socket a-top, to receive a strong wooden sprig made to fit into the *socket*. *Moxon.*

SOCLE. *n. f.* [With architects.] A flat square member, under the bases of pedestals of statues and vases; it serves as a foot or stand. *Bailey.*

SO'CMAN, or SOCCAGER. *n. f.* [*socayman*, Saxon.] A sort of tenant that holds lands and tenements by *soccage* tenure, of which there are three kinds. See SOCCAGE. *Cowel.*

SO'COME. *n. f.* [In the old law, and in Scotland.] A custom of tenants being obliged to grind their corn at their lord's mill. *Bailey.*

SOD. *n. f.* [*sod*, Dutch.] A turf; a clod.

The sexton shall green *sods* on these belfow;  
Alas the sexton is thy banker now.  
Here fame shall dress a sweeter *sod*,  
Than fancy's feet have ever trod. *Collins.*

SOD. The preterite of *sodde*.

With so much fervour, fed with all the store  
That could enrage it. *Chapman.*

Jacob *sod* pottage, and Esau came from the field faint. *Gen. xxv. 29.*

SODALITY. *n. f.* [*sodalitas*, Latin.] A fellowship; a fraternity.

A new